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NO. 5,934. TUESDAY—Clear and cold.

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TUESDAY—Clear and cold.

PRICE ONE CENT In Greater New York; Elsewhere,
and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

WE CAPTURE ILOILO WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE MAN.

MANILA, FEB. 14—9:35 A. M.—The United States forces, under Brigadier-General Miller, captured Iloilo, capital of the Island of Panay, and seat of the so-called Government of the Visayan Federation, on Saturday last after a bombardment. The rebels set the town on fire before evacuating it, but the American troops extinguished the flames. There were no casualties on the American side.

The American forces at Iloilo were commanded by General Marcus P. Miller. He went to the island at the head of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry, Battery G, of the Sixth Regular Artillery, and the Fifty-first Iowa Volunteers. Later the troops were reinforced by the First Tennessee.

WRECKS AT SEA, RAILROADS AT A STANDSTILL, PEOPLE FROZEN TO DEATH. THESE ARE SOME OF THE RESULTS OF THE WORST STORM NEW YORK EVER HAD.

Not a Train Runs Out of New York After Dark.
Trolley Lines Practically Out of Business—The
Suburbs Cut Off from the City Entirely.

NO MORE SNOW AT PRESENT, BUT THE COLD IS TO CONTINUE.

The official weather forecaster says that the end of snow has come. It will be clear to-day. The cold will continue. The weather man refuses to say when there will be a moderation in present conditions of temperature.

A fierce gale is blowing outside of New York harbor. A maximum wind velocity of 72 miles an hour was blowing at midnight last night off Block Island. Long Branch witnessed a velocity of 65 miles an hour. In New York City the maximum velocity was 58 miles an hour. The winds are northwest. The weather man said last night that the velocity would increase. This means increased danger to the thirty vessels which are overdue at this port.

The total fall of snow in the last fall in New York was 14.6 inches. There are 23 inches of snow on the ground now in New York City. It is likely to remain for several days.

At 1 a. m. yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 6 above zero. It dropped to 5 at 4 a. m. and remained at that point until 9 yesterday morning. At noon the mercury showed 4 degrees, which was the coldest hour of the day. At 2 o'clock the mercury began to rise. At 5 in the afternoon it was 8 degrees above zero. At 8 o'clock last night it stood at 10. At 11 o'clock last night it was 8. The thermometer ranged around 8 at the time the Journal went to press.

"Clear and colder" is the prophecy of the weather man for to-day. This means an end of the snow, but a continuance of death, suffering, destitution and discomfort.

The steamship William Lawrence, plying between Baltimore and Savannah, was wrecked off Port Royal, S. C. Six members of the crew were saved.

Engineer Joseph Smith and Fireman Carson were instantly killed in a wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Gallagherville, Pa. The accident occurred during the blinding snow.

Fireman W. R. Campbell was killed in a wreck on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad near Fleming Park, Pa.

Engineer Combs and his ten-year-old son were killed in a wreck on a Delaware and Hudson train near Cummings's Siding, N. Y.

U. S. S. Topoka and the collier Sterling were signalling for aid outside the Capes of the Delaware.

THE present blizzard is the severest in extent of area affected, in coldness and in duration that this city has ever known; by far the worst the nation has any memory of.

More snow fell in the blizzard of 1888, but that affliction was ended in three days. The present blizzard enters upon its fourth day.

The snow area covers the Atlantic States from Georgia to Middle New England, and extends to the Southern Tennessee Valley.

In those parts of the country the temperature remained stationary yesterday. In the central valley it was intensely cold.

The storm was caused by a cold wave that gathered in the southwest, meeting another cold wave that formed in the Northwest. New York is in the focus.

There was fair weather yesterday all over the country east of the Rockies with the exception of the Atlantic States and the lower Lake region.

The coldest weather on record prevailed yesterday in the Gulf States, in southeast Tennessee and northern Georgia.

At New Orleans the minimum temperature was 6, 9 degrees below any previous record.

At Montgomery it was 4 degrees below zero, 9 degrees below any previous record.

At Atlanta it was 6 degrees below zero, 4 degrees below any previous record.

At Nashville it was 12 degrees below zero, 2 degrees below the record.

Peach and Orange Crop Ruined.

The temperature at Pensacola, Fla., was 14 degrees above zero. Freezing temperature extends well into central Florida.

The peach crop has been ruined in Georgia; the orange crop in Florida.

Cold continued yesterday throughout the central valleys, but in the extreme Western States there was a rise in temperature of from 10 to 45 degrees.

It is prophesied that this morning will see an end of the snow, except in Northern New England. It is expected to be clear to-day. There will be high northerly winds, drifting the snow.

It will remain cold in the Middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperature did not fall below 43 degrees above zero in the blizzard of '88. Then there were no cable cars nor underground trolleys. Wires, telephonic and telegraphic, fell in March, 1888. The wires are now underground.

But it is the cold that bites, that starves, that kills—and the present cold has been more intense and of longer duration.

Continued on Second Page.



WILL CHARITY COME TO THE RESCUE?

The Journal Organizes a Relief Expedition and Sends
Aid to All Who Ask It, Giving Food, Coal and
Clothes Without the Delay of Investigation.

THINK OF THOSE WHO SUFFER, AND HELP TO ASSIST THEM.

There are more people in New York City to-day on the verge of starvation and suffering from cold than at any time in the city's history. Those with comfortable homes and suitable garments know how difficult it is to keep warm. Think of THE OTHERS—and there are hundreds of thousands of them—who in this Arctic weather have no fires, no work, no money, no warm clothing and no food. The Journal found yesterday a ten-year-old girl, sole support of herself and two baby sisters, WHO HAD NOT TASTED FOOD FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS. She was discovered shivering under a blanket with the two babies, where they had been almost since the blizzard began. If this appeals to YOU, if YOU shudder to think that such sufferings should exist, help the Journal to relieve it.

This is really not charity in the ordinary sense, in that it does not make its beneficiaries permanently dependent. It is a form of aid not covered by any of the ordinary charities and one that cannot be reached by any existing organization. It is made necessary by a sudden period of hardship and privation, and is meant only to tide the destitute over a hard stress.

The Journal has begun the work and asks assistance in it, in the name of the worst period of distress New York has ever known. Contributions of money, clothing or anything of practical use are urgently asked. The Journal will make itself responsible for the distribution. On notification Journal wagons will call for clothing, shoes or supplies at any address in the city, or will pay messenger charges if the packages are sent to this office.

The case is urgent and will admit of no delay. A warm coat, a pair of shoes, a child's garment, a half dollar, means all the difference between misery and comfort to some one.

Send what YOU can; send ALL you can, but send it IMMEDIATELY. The Journal starts the list with \$500.

If you are not afraid to face the gauntest poverty and the most intense misery you ever dreamed of, go down on the East Side to-day and look about you. Take all the money you dare spend along, for if you have a heart in your breast, you will give away the last penny of it before you return.

To those who are constantly on the verge of destitution the blizzard is a tragedy. It means hunger and cold, not relatively, but positively and literally.

The Journal endeavored to do its part yesterday, as it will today, in ameliorating the condition of those whose poverty was worst. Arguments have been made against promiscuous charity on the ground that it encourages dependence. The Journal thought it would rather encourage dependence in the future than to allow women and children to die by freezing and starvation in the present, and it sent around wagons loaded with coal and food to as many of the unfortunates as it could reach.

Only Way to Reach Them

The particular people to whom this form of giving means life and a chance when the stress is over, to work for themselves cannot be reached by the regular charitable agencies. The emergency is sudden and temporary. The supplies are only intended to tide them over this particular hard time, to extend a hand that will help them out of the sudden freshest of despair to the steam banks where they can maintain themselves. The necessity is greater than tax reform or excise laws or anti-trust legislation. The case is as wide in extent as it is immediate in its demand for attention, and the Journal begs its readers to help it in the work.

With the first Journal wagon that started to the rescue there went Rev. M. G. Coker, of the Mariners' Temple, to aid with his experience in the allotment of the necessities of life which the wagon contained. The minister is accustomed to spectacles of suffering among the poor, but he said yesterday that the horror of what he found on his voyage of help transcended anything he had ever encountered or even imagined possible in a civilized city.

Yesterday was only a beginning, but the Journal distributed 5,000 loaves of bread and a proportionate quantity of coffee and other groceries, besides as much coal as it could send around with the wagons in the time at its disposal. No family got more than two days' rations or more than a bushel of coal. But for every hungry mouth that was filled there were ten as hungry who had to be disappointed. And for every hearth that was warmed with the coal there were twenty that could not be supplied.

The Journal's order list was obtained from the various charitable organizations and ministers whose work lies in that section. But in every tenement visited hitherto unknown cases were evident.

A Mine of Wretchedness.

The record of the day's work is a harrowing story and a long one—a succession of pictures, the features of which were thus so blue with cold that they could not form the words of thanks; eyes swollen and blurred with hunger and flimsy shivering under inadequate rag.

Chrystie street was a mine of wretchedness. At No. 27½, Clara Feliz, a child herself, yet the only support of two baby sisters, was found. There was no fire in the room and nothing with which to make a fire. The little girl has been supporting the brood by doing the janitor work of the tenement. They were shivering under an old shawl and the rags of what had been a blanket. Water standing in the kitchen utensils was frozen solid, so cold was the squalid room. The girl listened in wonder when the visitor told her that he had brought food and would send coal to her. "My mother is dead," said she, in simple explanation of her acceptance of the gift. "and father was out of work a long time. He has left us. I have an aunt in the building who does what she can for us. I am hungry, but I would not mind that so much but there are the babies, who have nothing to eat, and we are all so cold." Before the Journal man and the minister left there was a warm fire burning and the hungry lit-



JOURNAL REPORTERS TAKING RELIEF TO THE DESTITUTE.